

ROOSEVELT SENATORS OPPOSE SINGLE TERM

Threaten Filibuster Against Resolution Limiting Presidency to Six Years.

AGREED TO BY COMMITTEE

Brown and Borah Alone Vote in Negative, and Senate Majority Favors the Limitation.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, May 13.—Threat of a filibuster against a "single term" amendment to the Constitution was made by Roosevelt Senators today as soon as it became known that the Senate Committee on Judiciary had decided to report favorably the Works resolution making the Presidential term six years and making Presidents ineligible for a second term.

The favorable attitude of the Senate toward the proposed amendment was indicated by the vote of the committee, only two members of which declared against the single term idea. These two were Colonel Roosevelt's most prominent supporters in the upper house, Senators Brown and Borah. Each asserted that there was nothing to be gained by limiting Presidents of the United States to a single term.

The fact that the committee has decided by a large majority to recommend the passage of the resolution, and that the Senate is overwhelmingly in favor of such an amendment does not insure favorable action, however, according to the prediction of one Roosevelt supporter today. There will be a long and hard fight before such a resolution is agreed to, said this Senator. "Such a change in the Constitution calls for extended discussion and many speeches will be made upon it. There will be no vote on the resolution at this session of Congress if we can help it."

It is believed the amendment would be promptly approved by the House if it could be brought to a vote there. Objection to the proposed amendment is based on the ground that it will be interpreted as a reflection on Colonel Roosevelt and an expression of fear that he intends to remain in the White House as long as he can manage to keep himself there. Although there is no possibility of its adoption in time to eliminate him from the present campaign, the approval of three-fourths of the states being necessary, the Roosevelt supporters maintain that it would be a confession of belief by Congress that there is danger of a perpetual administration, with Roosevelt at its head, and under the Senate rules a comparatively few Senators can maintain a successful filibuster.

On the question whether the Presidential term should be extended to six years, Senators Culberson, Bacon, Clifton and Borah, of the Judiciary Committee, voted in the negative. Senator Borah said he was against any change in the Constitution affecting the term of the Chief Executive. When the question was put as to whether the Executive should be declared ineligible for a second term all of the committee present, with the exception of Senators Borah and Brown, voted in the affirmative. A like limitation of the term of the Vice-President was rejected, on the ground that the same situation did not exist in respect to this office as existed in the case of the Presidency.

The committee decided to hold another meeting to thrash out the subject and to discuss the report, which will be made to the Senate later.

Democratic as well as Republican Senators, many of whom have been reluctant to tamper with any of the provisions of the Constitution, are in favor of the proposed change, and the impression prevails that it is time to express specifically the constitutional limitation upon the Presidential term which has existed as an unwritten law from the time of Washington.

SENATE PLOT AIMS AT TAFT

Bristow Seeks to Exploit Supposed Breach with Hitchcock.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, May 13.—In the hope of bringing to light documents which might reflect upon the administration of President Taft, Senator Bristow introduced a resolution today, which was agreed to by the Senate, calling for correspondence between the President and the Postmaster General regarding the dismissal and reinstatement of Charles H. Quackenbush, a railway mail clerk, who was employed between New York and Boston.

Quackenbush was dismissed by the Postmaster General on the ground that his activity in organizing the mail clerks was subversive of discipline. The President refused to take this point of view, holding that there was no objection to organizing postal employees for mutual benefit, and that the Postmaster General had been unnecessarily severe. On this ground he ordered the reinstatement of Quackenbush, being careful to state that while the action was taken without the approval of Mr. Hitchcock it had the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

The general impression is that the Senator from Kansas will discover another man's nest, and that his purpose of exploiting for political effect the supposed breach between the President and the Postmaster General and bringing to light improper political activity on the part of the administration will prove a failure.

REICHSTAG AGAINST DUELLING

Adopts Resolution for Modification of Code of Honor in Army.

Berlin, May 13.—The Reichstag today adopted the anti-duelling resolution introduced on May 9, with an amendment drawn up by the Socialist members providing that officers who refuse to accept a challenge to a duel shall not be dismissed from the army.

The resolution, which was initiated by the Clerical party, asked the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, to take steps to put an end to duelling in the army, particularly the practice of inflicting compulsory on an offender a severe challenge the offender or his family.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

MR. ROOSEVELT JUSTIFIED.

Carpenter critics of Theodore Roosevelt who are prone to censure his course toward his friend, William H. Taft, and seeming to him politically weak, certain erudite members of the Senate say, do well to remember that "a wise mind will never censure any one for having employed extraordinary means for the purpose of establishing a republic," and that historic precedent for Mr. Roosevelt's course is to be found in the murder by Romulus of his brother Remus. The justification of that act, as it must be of Mr. Roosevelt's course, is as follows: "Many will perhaps consider it an evil example that the founder of a civil society, as Romulus was, should first have killed his brother and then have consented to the death of Titus Tatius, who had been elected to share the royal authority with him, from which it might be inferred that the citizens, according to the example of their prince, might, from ambition and the desire to rule, destroy those who attempt to oppose their authority. This opinion would be correct if we do not take into consideration the object which Romulus had in view in committing that homicide. But we must assume, as a general rule, that it never or rarely happens that a republic or monarchy is well constituted, or its old institutions entirely reformed, unless it is done by a single individual, when a man says that he would have done as much as he could to establish a republic, whose object it is to promote the public good and not his private interests, and who prefers his country to his own successors should concentrate all authority in himself, and a wise mind will never censure any one for having employed any extraordinary means for the purpose of establishing a kingdom or constituting a republic. It is well that when the act assumes him the result should excuse, and when the result is good, as in the case of Romulus, it will always absolve him from blame." To some at least it will not weaken this justification that is offered by Niccolo Machiavelli in his work "The Prince."

ROOSEVELT THEN AND NOW.

There appear to be certain persons who cannot understand why it is that an amendment to the Constitution, which approved the administration of President Roosevelt, should so earnestly oppose his candidacy now, and should even regard his ambition to secure a third term as a menace to the country. This difficulty arises in large measure from the failure of the public to appreciate how large a part a President's Cabinet plays in the success or failure of his administration. Secretary Knox once defined the position of a Cabinet officer as "a man who is a Cabinet officer as much as he is a member of the Cabinet, and who is a member of the Cabinet as much as he is a Cabinet officer." This is a true statement, and it is a true statement that the members of his Cabinet not alone for his successes, but to an even greater extent for his escape from grievous blunders. Those who were members of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet are men of too high honor to speak of such things now, but many of the instances were known to public men at the time and have not been forgotten. Mr. Roosevelt, who was somewhat aptly described as "a steam engine in breeches," presented abundant evidence of energy, but was often considered to be sadly deficient in judgment and respect for the law or the Constitution. He had the wisdom, however, to surround himself by Cabinet members who were men of sufficient sagacity and force of character to check the greater number of serious mistakes they found him on the point of making. It may be asked why that wouldn't prove equally true were he again elected President, but the men most

BOOM FRANKLIN MURPHY

Friends of Former Governor Want Him to Run with Taft.

A healthy movement has developed among the Republican leaders of New Jersey to bring about the nomination of former Governor Franklin Murphy as the running mate of President Taft. Mr. Murphy himself, because of his friendship with Vice-President Sherman, has taken no active part in the movement.

Mr. Murphy's friends, however, have taken the matter in their own hands, and they say, are going to push it hard. The former Governor's friends point out in support of his candidacy that he is popular with the business men of the state, and that he was nominated for Vice-President he would add strength to the ticket.

At the Taft headquarters in Newark yesterday it was said that no big meetings would be held until next week, when President Taft and the corps of speakers with him in Ohio would come to New Jersey as soon as the campaign closed there. This week will be given up mainly to sending messages to the voters, so that they can familiarize themselves with the issues of the campaign.

Borden D. Whiting, chairman of the Roosevelt executive committee, yesterday answered the challenge of Arthur B. Leach, chairman of the Taft executive committee, that a joint debate be held on the issues now before the people, notably the recall of judges and of court decisions.

Mr. Whiting did not mention these last two issues in reply to Mr. Leach, instead, he mentioned a series of questions of his own selection, most of which have no part in the issues now before the people.

Mr. Leach made a flying trip to Pittsburgh yesterday, and of course could not reply to Mr. Whiting's communication. He is expected home today.

EIGHT MORE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Greensboro, N. C., May 13.—Second District delegates to the Republican National Convention elected today were instructed for Roosevelt.

Eight District delegates to the Republican National Convention elected today were instructed for Roosevelt.

Asheville, N. C., May 13.—Tenth District delegates elected today to the Chicago convention were instructed for Roosevelt.

Minneapolis, May 13.—The 8th Congress District has instructed two delegates to the Republican National convention for Roosevelt.

competent to speak declare that the answer is easy. Were he really so, Mr. Roosevelt would not need and could not surround himself by the same type of men because his course since he left the White House has alienated such men from him. He had no more sagacious adviser than his Attorney General, Mr. Knox, who brought the Northern Securities case to a successful issue, but it is obvious that since he has been elected Mr. Knox as "Senator Penrose's member of the Cabinet" he could not induce that statesman to serve again. Establishing that statesman to serve again, Mr. Root, as his Secretary of State, was perhaps his wisest and most faithful adviser, but Mr. Root is hardly alienated, which Mr. Taft constantly exerted an influence which made for the success of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet. Senator Lodge was a loyal supporter and adviser of President Roosevelt, but despite his personal affection for the President he cannot stand for his recall of judicial decisions. Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, was always a loyal supporter of Mr. Roosevelt. He has been reluctantly compelled to become his bitter political enemy. The name of wise and loyal friends whom Mr. Roosevelt has alienated is legion. And the men who have taken the place of the old and true friends may be summarized as belonging to three classes, scoundrels who without scruple have offered income to the President in order that they might promote the satisfaction of their own spleen; wild-eyed radicals, whose fanatical devotion to the nostrums they advocate has destroyed their respect for the Constitution and the statutes; and cold-blooded mercenaries who are seeking by the generosity of their campaign contributions to create obligations which will serve them when in the future they shall find it profitable to break the law. It is from these three classes that Mr. Roosevelt would be practically compelled to select his Cabinet were he again elected President.

MINGO SANDERS IN OHIO.

Mingo Sanders, the negro who was first sergeant of Company A, 25th Infantry, the company involved in the Brownsville raid, who, despite his thirty years' creditable service in the army, and the non-commissioned officer by all the army officers who knew him, was "dismissed without honor" by President Roosevelt's blanket order, by President Taft to tell the voters of his race what Theodore Roosevelt did to the negroes in that affair. Those who recall the facts in connection with the whole-sale dismissal from the army by President Roosevelt will remember that Mr. Taft, when Secretary of War, was on the high seas when the raid occurred, and that he sent a wireless message from somewhere near Porto Rico urging the facts could be investigated by a court of inquiry; that President Roosevelt refused to accept the advice of his Secretary of War, and affirmed his order of dismissal; that practically every officer of the army deplored the precipitate course of Mr. Roosevelt, and that they all felt that he had perpetrated a cruel injustice on Sanders, who had a most creditable record, and who, they believed, was wholly innocent of any culpability in the Brownsville raid. Despite these facts, however, it has recently come to the knowledge of President Taft's campaign managers that Mr. Roosevelt's political representatives in Maryland actually had the effrontery to use the Brownsville incident in that state, basing on it an appeal to the negro voters to vote against President Taft, and asserting, without regard to the fact, that it was on Mr. Taft's recommendation that President Roosevelt issued his wholesale dismissal order. When Mingo Sanders learned of this misrepresentation and injustice he offered his services at once to Director McKinley, and accompanied by Representative Underwood he has gone to Ohio to tell his fellow negroes the actual truth about the summary treatment meted out to the innocent and guilty by President Roosevelt, all being punished alike, provided their skin was black. G. G. H.

TAFT GETS WYOMING'S SIX

Delegates Instructed for President—Hughes Second Choice.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Cheyenne, Wyo., May 13.—Taft was in control of the Republican State Convention today, and on two occasions when Roosevelt's name was mentioned, the speakers were greeted with derision and catcalls. The following delegation, instructed for Taft, was named: Senators Francis E. Warren and C. D. Clark, Representative Frank W. Mondell, Patrick Sullivan, W. H. Huntley and W. L. Wall.

The Republicans endorsed Taft and pledged the party to support Warren and Mondell for reelection. Some progressive legislation was favored, as also Federal aid and state legislation providing for good roads and the admission of automobiles to Yellowstone National Park. While the Republican delegation is instructed for Taft, it will favor the nomination of Justice Hughes in case Taft cannot be nominated.

SOCIALISTS DROP WORKERS

Will Not Support Industrial Free Speech Crusade.

Indianapolis, May 13.—Antagonists in the Socialist National Convention of a platform declaration approving the unit form of labor organization, as opposed to the craft plan of the American Federation of Labor, succeeded tonight in electing majorities of the platform, constitution, resolutions and labor organizations committees of the convention.

After the report of the tellers of the ballots was read Representative Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, speaking for the "conservative" delegates, announced that not only would the convention refuse to endorse "industrial unionism," but would go on record as condemning the methods of the Industrial Workers of the World.

"We have more than 75 per cent of the 30 delegates," said Mr. Berger, "and it is the intention of the convention to assert the Socialist party's withdrawal from any 'free speech' or 'revolutionary action' campaigns instigated by the Industrial Workers."

TAFT WINS IN TENNESSEE

His Supporters in State Committee Select Temporary Chairman.

Nashville, Tenn., May 13.—Taft supporters scored the first victory in the fight for control of the Republican State Convention, which will meet here tomorrow, when tonight the state committee selected Foster V. Brown, of Chattanooga, as temporary chairman.

The committee was in session at a late hour tonight trying to straighten numerous contests. Both Roosevelt and Taft men say they will control the convention. Rumors of a proposed compromise could not be confirmed.

BENEFIT NO BAR TO SUIT

Employs May Sue for Injuries, Despite Relief Association Aid.

Washington, May 13.—Acceptance of benefits from a railroad relief association is not a bar to suit by a railroad employee for disability pay, even though the railroad and the employee contract otherwise, according to a decision today by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The decision was announced by Justice Hughes, in a suit arising in the District of Columbia. The court held that his doctrine was true, although the agreement was made before the law was passed, in 1905.

CLARK SURE OF WYOMING'S SIX

Cheyenne, Wyo., May 13.—The Democratic state convention today unanimously adopted the majority report of the committee on resolutions, by which Wyoming's six delegates to the national convention were instructed to vote for Champ Clark "as long as there is a possibility of his nomination."

WILSON BOOMERS MEET

Arrange for Big Conference of State Democrats Here.

The New York State Wilson Conference, which is the official title of the gathering of supporters of the candidacy of Governor Wilson who plan to develop sentiment for him among the New York State delegates to Baltimore, arranged at a meeting last night to put the work of organization into the hands of a committee of twelve.

Edward M. Brasset, former Public Service Commissioner, presided at the meeting, which took place at the Hotel New York. The members from New York and Kings counties, Thomas M. Osborne and Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt, were also present. State Democrats present. About thirty men attended.

A few months later I reported to the President that part of Mr. Brown's surprise about the alleged "leak" of the Hanna, whereupon the President told me to report the statement to the Attorney General.

While Mr. Brown's comments respecting Mr. Hanna's attitude to his friends and supporters for assisting his friend, Mr. Hanna, were not in the least complimentary, after all, adroit and insidious.

The Attorney General seemed very familiar with the case, and he seemed to be in possession of all the facts, would not report that the indictment ought to be quashed, he (Brown) would be very much surprised.

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STATES TO PASS ON

DIRECT SENATE VOTE

House Finally Agrees to Resolution to Submit Question to the People.

DEMOCRATS IN A WRANGLE

Thirty-nine Southern Members Only Opponents of Measure, Which All Republicans Support.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 13.—The joint resolution submitting to the several states an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators by direct vote was finally approved by the House today, after a deadlock between the two houses which had lasted for a year.

This action by the House is the final legislative step necessary to send the states for ratification an amendment to the Constitution which has been urged for decades. Long applied for by all except thirty-nine Southern Democrats, who had strictly opposed the adoption of the conference report, rejected the amendment by Speaker Clark that the necessary two-thirds vote had been cast in the House. The conference report, accepting the Elwell amendment to the original House resolution, was adopted by a vote of 237 to 39. Not one Republican voted in the negative.

After their defeat some of the Southern Democrats privately expressed the belief that a sufficient number of Southern states would repudiate the amendment to prevent its ratification. During the debate Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, declared that thirteen Southern states were opposed to the proposition as amended by Senator Riddick.

The fact that the Democratic platform calls for direct election of Senators had no effect on the elaborate thirty-nine Southern members, nor on more than twice that number who at first attempted to reject the conference report by a rider, which the Senate would have accepted.

Debaters Show Bad Tempers.

The final vote followed several hours of acrimonious debate, confined largely to the Democratic side. Charges of sectionalism, negro domination, political supremacy and political motives were hurled back and forth. Republican leaders looked on in amazement. During the debate Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, declared that thirteen Southern states were opposed to the proposition as amended by Senator Riddick.

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TAFT STIRS OHIO

WITH CRY OF PERIL

Continued from first page

mark to a crowd that met his train at Dexter City.

"It is!" yelled a man on the station platform.

The President touched on reciprocity, saying:

"Now, you are utterly illogical in opposing me on a subject of reciprocity when the fact is that before I entered into reciprocity at all I wrote to Theodore Roosevelt and consulted about it and told him all the arguments both ways. He commended me most highly for going into the business and approved it in every way. Now that he finds that reciprocity is not popular with the farmers he regrets and says that—well, he has changed his mind about it."

The President made his entrance into Steubenville in a cascade of red fire that spluttered around his automobile, marched with him up the city streets and threw a glare over him as he spoke. His reception there was the most demonstrative of a long day. He spoke from a balcony on the Market street side of a theatre to a crowd that filled the street in front of him for several blocks.

But there were some who thought I had made too good, and to state off political bankruptcy from a bipartisan combination I had to be beaten. "The Commoner" was the name of the newspaper. It was a newspaper sent out filled with falsehood and denunciation. They bore Mr. Bryan's name and urged his election. They were sent out by the platform of the initiative and referendum. This is not a fair statement. I was elected by more than one hundred thousand more and my comrades in the administration and most of the Cabinet came into the state to oppose me.

Mr. Harmon told how Bryan had supported him in other years, and continued:

"What have I done which leads him now to say I am not fit to be even a justice of the peace? He has stated not a single fact from my official record or elsewhere to justify his conduct, except that I repudiated the platform on the initiative and referendum. This is not true. I advocated before the joint caucus and signed when passed the bill authorizing resort to it in municipalities, which was all our constitution would permit."

After mentioning many reform laws passed during his administration, including acts for protection of employees, direct election of federal Senators, and income tax, Mr. Harmon continued in part:

"If Mr. Bryan knows of the many reforms accomplished in Ohio he is grossly ungrateful when President Roosevelt refused to agree with me that 'guilt is always personal' and ordered that a railroad company only, and not its responsible officials, should be prosecuted for paying rebates to both."

I would have the people believe that I would serve special interests instead of the public if I were elected President. If he really thinks so himself he ought to have cut my acquaintance long ago, as I would surely do with anybody I thought capable of such an infamous betrayal of a public trust."

Mr. Harmon put the anti-trust law on its feet by the three cases in which for the first time it was enforced:

"Was that why I threw up a profitable employment when President Roosevelt refused to agree with me that 'guilt is always personal' and ordered that a railroad company only, and not its responsible officials, should be prosecuted for paying rebates to both?"

Governor Harmon recalled that he had been his party's candidate five times, and had never disappointed it, and went on:

"Bryan says failure is certain if I am nominated, as nothing for one man, while repeated defeats give another the right to dictate his course or limit his choice to a list of choices proffered by himself."

Washington, May 13.—The right of about 5,000 Cherokee babies born after September 1, 1892, and living on March 4, 1893, to participate on an equal footing with other Cherokees in the government distribution of several million dollars of the Cherokee funds in the Treasury, was upheld today by the Supreme Court of the United States.

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